

Instructional Techniques

Basic Training utilizes several different instructional techniques for the many training areas throughout the academy. This includes completing assignments prior to, during and after class periods.

In order to successfully complete training, recruits are tested using multiple types of examinations including academic, practical and skills examinations.

Key terms

Lecture: Formal, classroom setting

Practical Exercises: Training involving a portion of a technique or focused on one specific component of an area of instruction; this generally does not involve formal critiques.

Practical Evaluations: Scenario training involving simulated situations officers face during the course of their law enforcement duties; a formal critique of the application of techniques is conducted.

Facilitation and Problem-Based Learning: Techniques that engage the learner in solving problems rather than memorization of a specific response. Generally, the instructional techniques involve group work conducted in a classroom setting. Classroom participation is vital.

Skills Training: Can include firearms (handgun or shotgun), vehicle operations, and defensive tactics.

Distance Learning: Utilizing computer-based learning application.

Areas in Basic Training

Including but not limited to:

Physical Training: includes fitness and wellness information, Entry Test and Exit Test.

Academic Examinations: topics tested include ethics, cultural awareness, communication skills, basic Spanish, legal topics, patrol techniques, criminal investigations, collision investigation, homeland security, testifying in court.

First Aid/AED/CPR: utilizing American Red Cross standards.

Firearms: involves handgun and shotgun. Recruits progress from initial exposure to tactical shooting. The training culminates using a firearms training simulator.

Qualifications include Day Handgun, Low Level Light Handgun, Day Shotgun, Low Level Light Shotgun.

Mobile Data Computer: utilizing distance learning for self-paced study.

Vehicle Operations: includes operating a vehicle under precision and emergency driving situations using late model, fully equipped, front-wheel and rear-wheel drive police vehicles that are provided for training.

Vehicle Stops: includes unknown risks and high risks traffic stops.

Defensive Tactics provides recruits with training in self-defense. Recruits are exposed to chemical agents (oleoresin capsicum) during their training, unless excused by a physician. Recruits are involved in confrontational situations using protective gear.

Practical Examinations involve role-play with recruits graded on their response to situations.

Breath Test Operator involves training on the breath test machine used in the state of KY after an arrest for DUI.

DUI Enforcement involves training on standardized field sobriety test.